This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282. SOUNDINGS IN FEET Formerly C&GS 8272, 1st Ed., Jan. 1931 44' JOINS ADJACENT PANEL 133° 41' SCALE 1:10,000 **DEVILS ELBOW** Scale 1:10,000 PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927) Nautical Miles Alaska State Grid, zone 1 is indicated by dashed ticks at 2,000 foot intervals. The last three digits have been omitted. THE SUMMIT Scale 1:10,000 THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807 UNITED STATES ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927) Alaska State Grid, zone 1 is indicated by dashed ticks at 2,000 foot intervals. KEKU STRAIT The last three digits have been omitted. MONTE CARLO ISLAND **ENTRANCE ISLAND** Summit I Mercator Projection Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 56° 40' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A) International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line. HORIZONTAL DATUM The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.258" southward and 6.306" westward to agree with this chart. Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Refer to charted regulation section numbers. 133° 45' RADAR REFLECTORS Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153). WARNING The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details. The countour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information. Rocks & Boulders AIDS TO NAVIGATION Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to CAUTION Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. CAUTION Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges. HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water. AUTHORITIES Horseshoe Island Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard. (56°32'N/133°46'W) 12.5 (56°41'N/133°44'W) 15.0 (56°49'N/133°47'W) 14.6 Entrance Island Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. (Sep 2011) ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed AERO aeronautical below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be Bn beacon LT HO lighthouse Oc occulting M nautical mile as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at Or orange DIA diaphone F fixed high elevations.
 Sukkwan I, AK
 KZZ-89
 162.425 MHz

 Zarembo I, AK
 KZZ-91
 162.450 MHz

 Cape Fanshaw, AK
 KZZ-88
 162.425 MHz
 Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow Bottom characteristics: Mount McArthur, AK KZZ-95 162.525 MHz Wrangell, AK WXJ-83 162.400 MHz Blds boulders Cy clay LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported Differences from the normal variation have been observed in Keku Strait at the 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. ($\underline{2}$) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. Lat. 56°38' N., Long. 133°41' W. 3° Lat. 56°42' N., Long. 133°44' W. 4° LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60 To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots. SCALE 1:20.000 SOURCE DIAGRAM The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot.</u>